

Scotch and Irish Post.

GIVING

A Faithful Account of the Affairs of both Kingdoms.

BY Letters from *Edinburgh*, bearing Date the 8th Instant, we are told, a Gentleman came from *Ireland*, whose Name is Mr. *O'neale*, but Married in *Scotland* to the Lady *Bare*, who gave an Account to the Council, That Sir *William Ellis*, who supply'd the Earl of *Stelford's* place of Secretary of State, and several others of the *Irish* Nobility, had deserted the late King, and were gone to Duke *Schomberg's* Camp, foreseeing their own inevitable Ruin should they stay to partake with the late King in his unavoidable Misfortunes. A piece of Prudence common to Rats and Mice, *To forsake a falling House*. Withal he gives a farther Account, That the late King's Army, together with the *French* Recruits, will very near amount to Sixty Thousand Men, but that provisions, (without which 6000 Men signify but little,) are extremely scarce among them; besides, that the Country People are totally Ruin'd with bad Money, and ill Payment. On the other side, that Duke *Schomberg's* Army is no less than Forty Thousand, besides the Additional Forces which are expected with his Majesty out of *England* and *Scotland*; and that there is a very great Plenty of all manner of Provisions; besides, that the Soldiers are much encourag'd by the presence of General *Douglasi*. Sir *Evan Cameron* is certainly Dead. And the best Account how he came by his Death, is as follows: The Rebels not well pleas'd with the ill Success of their Affairs, resolv'd to send some persons of their Number to the late King, to let him know the badness of the Condition they were in, which was such, that they should not be able to hold out against the powerful Forces that were coming against them without speedy Succor. In the midst of which Consultation, Sir *John Drummond* of *Matcany* could not forbear, as occasion offer'd, to tell *Macdonald* of *Glangary*, that King *James's* Thirteen Protestants had been his Ruin. At which *Macdonald* taking fire, in a great heat told Sir *John Drummond*, He was a Rogue; and that he was as good a Protestant as himself. Presently upon this they both drew, at what time the Laird of *Lockziel* running in to part the two eager Combatants, receiv'd his Deaths wound,

of which he Dy'd after. A loss of Importance to the Rebels, in regard that this Sir *Evan Cameron* was a person little inferior in Authority and Command among his own and several other Clans adjoining, than either *Dumdee*, or the Duke of *Gordon* himself, and no less belov'd than either, being a person both Daring and Graceful. Two great Attractives of Inferior Awe and Veneration.

Since the Defeat given to the Rebels by the Prudent Conduct of Sir *Thomas Livingston* and Major *Mackay*, Letters of a later Date make this Addition, That the Victors understanding that *Buchan* and *Cairn* were fled different ways, during the heat of the Action, they thought it convenient to bend the strength of their pursuit after *Cairn*, and his Party, as being the most considerable; of which a fuller Account is expected by the next.

From *Clonish* we are inform'd, that it has been thought convenient to raise two *Danish* Forts not far distant one Story higher than the old Foundation. Which, tho' it may seem of little Consequence at first Sight, yet, in the Effects, is Remarkable: For it has struck a strange Terror into the Superstitious Red Letter'd Crew in these parts, upon the Score of a certain Prophecie, still prevailing among the ignorant Multitude, That they shall one Day be subdu'd by the *Danes*. For our parts we take no Care to inform them better: For it is half a Conquest to gain upon the Mind by Fright of Superstition. And this was experienced by the late Approach of the *Danes* to *Belturber*, at what time the *Irish* fled, like so many Deer before a pack of Hounds.

By a Letter dated from *Edinburgh* the 8th Instant, we have this Account from *Ireland*, that about the latter end of *April*, Colonel *Gustavus Hamilton* marched from his Garrison at *Clonish* with a small party into the Enemies Country, and brought away 200 Cows, 400 Sheep, and a great many Garrons: And tho' they pass'd by several of the *Irish* Garrisons, they met with no Opposition, but got safe with their Booty to their Quarters.

Upon the 22d of *April*, a party of 400 *Irish* got safe into *Charlemont*, but we do not hear that they furnished the Garrison with any more

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provisions than what they carry'd upon their backs. Nor is this Recruit much valued by the more experienced Commanders here, who generally concur, that the Situation of that place does not require great Numbers of Men for its Defence. It is also said, that the late King has permitted several of them of Quality to depart out of Dublin, who, retiring under the protection of the English Army, report, that there is great Clashing between the Irish and French Factions; but that the late King, conceiving the Irish to be his best Support, at present most complies with and favours them. They add, that Tyrconnel, and the French General can by no means set their Horses together; however, that Tyrconnel, and his Cabal, prevail above the other in all Debates, and Consultations. For which, if neither party prevail, (as it is morally improbable) the late King is like to be thank'd over the Left Shoulder by his French Assistant, and then where will he hide his Head?

The Gentleman's Correspondent sends word that after the Closing of these Letters, a Man that came just then from *Armagh* brought word, that upon the 17th of May, by Day-break, *O'Regan*, Governor of *Charlemont*, March'd from his Garrison with 300 Men, intending to have surpris'd a small Fort which the English have upon the *Black water*, near *Bennet*, 12 Miles distant from *Charlemont*, which Fort is kept by one Captain *Adams*, with a Detachment of a Hundred of *Irish* Men. Who being Alarm'd by the Out-Guards that were beaten in, he presently put his Men in Order and Marching boldly out, Encounter'd the Enemy in the open Field, being divided into Three Squadrons, the one drawn up before the other. The first of which the Captain Attack'd so vigorously, that he quickly put them to the Rout, which struck such a Terror into the other Two, that they flung down their Arms, and ran for it. *O'Regan* with the greatest Number of his Party, led toward *Cawfield*, the rest toward *Lough Gall*, where some of *Colonel Dunbar's* French being Quarter'd, if he'd out, and having knock'd several of the Fugitives on the Head, brought in Thirteen Prisoners. And when the Man came away, which was about Nine of the Clock, he says, that all the Country was up in pursuit of those that escap'd: but how many of the Enemy were Kill'd, he could not then learn: but that of the English Twelve or Thirteen were Slain, and several Wounded.

Lieutenant *George Morry* who was taken Prisoner at *Perris*, about a Twelve Month ago by Viscount *Dundee*, and was detain'd a Prisoner ever since, for the most part, in the Island of *Mull*, till lately exchanging for Cap-

tain *Dunbar*, arriv'd here on Tuesday Night, being the 6th Instant, and gives this Incouragement to all honest Men here, that the Rebels are in great Consternation, fearing they shall be disappointed of Relief from *Ireland*; and that he makes no doubt, but the Common People will submit upon the first appearance of any of the Majesty's Forces.

IV I D Affairs in Parliament.

Upon the 8th Instant the Parliament met, at what time the first thing mov'd, was the appointing a Committee of Elections. But the King's Advocate urged, that the Act concerning the Repeal of the former Committee of Parliament, and the Articles, which had been already declared a Grievance by the Committee of Elections, ought to be first considered. On the other side the Duke of *Hamilton* moved, that the Act for Freedom of Speech might be taken into consideration in the first place; but both being put off till the 11th it was carried for the former.

Then the Earl of *Argyll* deliver'd in the Act which rescind'd the former Act in relation to the Articles, by which the Officers of State were to be supernumerary in that Committee, and declaring that the King or his Commissioners, might appoint the Officers of State to sit but not Vote. Nevertheless, that the Bench of Noblemen might chuse the Officers of State, to be Members of the Committee, notwithstanding their being Officers of State.

Sir *John Ogilby* also deliver'd in another Act drawn up in the same manner, if it might not rather be said to be a Copy; and the Duke of *Hamilton* brought in another Act, almost of the same Nature, for rescinding the Articles. This occasioned a Debate which of the Three should be taken into consideration till six o'clock, having way to the Earl of *Argyll*, the Debate was continued into which of the Two should be first considered, but when there being but a few for the Duke of *Hamilton's* Bill, it was laid aside, and the Earl of *Argyll's* was with very little Amendment approved, and immediately roach'd with the Scepter, in token of the Royal Assent.

The next thing in Debate was, Whether Church Government should be committed, or put off till a further time? And it was carried in the Affirmative that it should be committed.

In the next place it was debated, Whether the Fox Venues and Fines should be deferred for further Consideration, or committed? And carried in the Affirmative.

After that, the Supply for his Majesty was mov'd, and carried by number of Votes to be committed; as was also the Act for Freedom of Speech.

Then the Parliament having sat long, till five of the Clock, some were for Adjourning, but others mov'd that the Three several Estates might remove into separate Apartments, and chuse their Members for the several several Committees, but that was put off till the next morning.

Then the Estate of the Burgesses brought in an Act for the Repeal of an Act of *Charles II.* by virtue of which the Unfree Corporations inroached upon their Trade, which was once Read, and put off till the next morning at Eight of the Clock, till which time the House adjourn'd. In all which Proceedings the People here are extremely well satisfied, as believing them so to be great steps toward the Settlement both of Church and State.

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